

LOSS OF APPETITE

Most Successfully Treated by Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Loss of appetite is accompanied by loss of vitality, which is serious.

It is common in the spring because at this time the blood is impure and impoverished and fails to give the digestive organs what is absolutely necessary for the proper performance of their functions.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the old reliable all-the-year-round medicine, is especially useful in the spring. Get it from your druggist to-day. By purifying and enriching the blood and giving vitality, vigor and tone, it is wonderfully successful in the treatment of loss of appetite and the other ailments prevalent at this time. It is not simply a spring medicine—it is much more than that—but it is the best spring medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the rich red blood the digestive organs need.—Adv.

BELLOWS FALLS THE PLACE.

Gretna Green Produces 89 Out-of-Town Marriages During May.

Bellows Falls, June 12.—Returns to the office of town clerk show that 80 marriage ceremonies were performed in this town during the month of May, all of which were out-of-town couples. Not a local couple was married during the month. There were 73 weddings in April and 68 in March. Since January 1 there have been 241 marriages here, practically all of which have been out-of-town couples.

During May Justice O. M. George, a retired dentist, performed 29 marriage ceremonies. Rev. Dr. A. P. Pratt, who will begin his duties as pastor of the Second Congregational church in Greenfield after June 12, performed 25 ceremonies; Rev. Seymour H. Smith, Methodist, 15; Rev. J. Wallace Chesbro, Baptist, 9; Rev. A. C. Wilson, Episcopal, 5; Rev. V. E. Blagbrough, Universalist, 2; Rev. E. A. Mason, Baptist, 1; Rev. G. F. Chapin, Saxtons River Congregational, 1; Justice T. E. O'Brien, 1.

DEMOCRATS GET READY

Gathering at St. Louis for Convention This Week

TO RENOMINATE WILSON AND MARSHALL

Interest Centers in Outcome of Republican and Progressive Battles

St. Louis, June 12.—The advance guard of delegates in scattered groups from Michigan and Illinois reached St. Louis Saturday night to attend the Democratic convention to be held there this week, and their number will be augmented to-day by others from all over the country.

All interest and discussion among the national committeemen and delegates centered on the nominations made at Chicago and what effect they would have upon the campaign. National Chairman McCombs said that no matter what slate had been selected in Chicago by either of the parties, it would not affect the plan of the Democrats to renominate President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall.

The naming of Wilson and Marshall after the 1,092 delegates have adopted a platform, which in the main has been sketched by President Wilson, is expected to be carried through without a hitch late Friday night or early Saturday morning.

The names of several candidates besides that of Mr. Marshall may be presented in convention for vice-president, but these are expected to be withdrawn before the first roll-call is concluded.

Governor Major of Missouri is a candidate for vice-president, and reports are current that Governor John H. Moorhead of Nebraska and Senator Robert Owen of Oklahoma will be placed in nomination.

"There is not a storm cloud in sight," Chairman McCombs said Saturday night. "There may be one or two contests from Hawaii, District of Columbia and other remote territories, but these will be settled easily by the national committee when it meets Monday."

A private telephone wire has been installed between the White House and the headquarters of the national committee here, and President Wilson will be constantly informed of every move until the convention closes.

The national committeemen here are awaiting the suggestion from President Wilson as to whom he would like to have named as chairman of the national committee. If the president names a member of the committee, it is reported, Homer Cummings of Connecticut will be the man, though Chairman McCombs said Saturday night that no intimation had been made by President Wilson as to his choice for the campaign leader.

ITALIAN TRANSPORT LOST.

Principe Umberto Torpedoed by Submarine in Adriatic, While Carrying Troops.

Rome, June 12.—The Italian transport Principe Umberto has been torpedoed and sunk in the lower Adriatic, with a loss of a large number of soldiers, according to an official statement issued by the admiralty at Rome Saturday.

The steamer, accompanied by two other transports conveying troops and war materials and escorted by destroyers, was attacked by two Austrian submarines. The Principe Umberto sank a few minutes after being struck, and although prompt help was rendered by the other ships it is believed half the troops on board perished. The exact loss has not yet been established.

HUGHES AND FAIRBANKS

To Lead Republicans in This Year's Fight for the Presidency

JUSTICE ACCEPTS AND QUILTS COURT

Colonel Roosevelt Says: "I Am Out of Politics," and Declines Nomination

Theodore Roosevelt, nominated by acclamation by the Progressive national convention at Chicago Saturday as its candidate for president, replied Saturday night with a conditional refusal.

"I cannot accept at this time," he said. "I do not know the attitude of the candidate of the Republican party toward the vital questions of the day."

Previous to the Progressive nomination, the Republican national convention had nominated, on the third ballot, Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes of New York for president and former Vice-President Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana for vice-president. The nomination ballot showed this count: Hughes, 943½; Roosevelt, 18½; Lodge, 7; DuPont, 5; LaFollette, 3; Weeks, 3. The nominations were made unanimous.

The Progressives nominated for vice-president John M. Parker of Louisiana. Later at Washington Justice Hughes accepted the nomination, simultaneously tendering to President Wilson his resignation as supreme court judge, which was at once accepted.

In his statement of acceptance, Mr. Hughes said that while he had not desired the nomination, but wished to remain on the bench, he recognized that at "this critical period in our national history" it is his right to summon and that it is his paramount duty to respond.

He criticized "the weak and vacillating course which we have taken with regard to Mexico" and scored the administration's diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations as "subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements," so that this country "presented to the world a humiliating spectacle of ineptitude."

Mr. Roosevelt's provisional declaration to accept the Progressive nomination is believed by the politically wise to leave the door ajar, if not wide open, for eventual withdrawal of the third ticket, in the event Mr. Hughes' position on what the Progressives feel to be the vital issues of the campaign meet their approval. To this extent, at least, the leaders in both parties feel that the efforts at harmony, even if not directly fruitful of result, may yet be realized.

"DUTY TO ACCEPT," SAYS HUGHES—"I CAN'T NOW," WIRES TEDDY

"At This Critical Period," Republican Nominee Tells Convention, "I Recognize Your Right to Summon."

Washington, June 12.—Justice Charles E. Hughes Saturday afternoon sent this telegram to Chairman Harding of the Republican national convention in Chicago: "I have not desired the nomination. I have wished to remain on the bench. But in this critical period of our national history I recognize that it is your right to summon and that it is my paramount duty to respond. You speak at a time of national exigency transcending merely partisan considerations."

You voice the demand for a dominant, thoroughgoing Americanism, with firm, protective upbuilding policies essential to our peace and security, and to that call, in this crisis, I cannot fail to answer with the pledge of all that is in me to the service of our country. Therefore, I accept the nomination.

I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea. I neither impugn nor underestimate difficulties. But it is most regrettable true that in our foreign relations we have suffered incalculably from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken with regard to Mexico, a course lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties.

We interfered without consistency; and, while seeking to dictate when we were not concerned, we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our own citizens. At the outset of the administration the high responsibilities of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations were subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements, and presented to the world a humiliating spectacle of ineptitude.

Belated reports have not availed to recognize the influence and prestige so unfortunately sacrificed; and brave words have been stripped of their force by indecision. I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards, and to have these advanced; to have no sacrifices of national interests to partisan expediency; to have the first ability of the country always at its command, here and abroad, in diplomatic intercourse; to maintain firmly our rights under international law, insisting steadfastly upon all our rights as neutrals, and for plain duty to our own citizens; and for plain duty to the clear correctness and justice of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them, to dignify our place among the nations.

I stand for an Americanism which knows no ulterior purpose; for a patriotism which is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, or whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance.

We must have the strength which self-respect demands, the strength of an efficient nation ready for every emergency. Our preparation must be industrial and economical as well. Our severest test will come after the war is over. We must make a fair and wise readjustment of the tariff, in accordance with sound protective principles, to insure our economic independence and to maintain

SOCRATES

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STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

American standards of living. We must conserve the best interests of labor, realizing that in democracy patriotism and strength must be rooted in even-handed justice. In preventing as we must, unjust discrimination and monopolistic practices, we must still be zealous to assure the foundations of honest business. Particularly should we seek the expansion of foreign trade. We must not throttle enterprise, here or abroad, but rather promote it and take pride in honorable achievements.

But I shall undertake to meet it, grateful for the confidence you express. I sincerely trust that all former differences may be forgotten, and that we may have united effort in a patriotic realization of our national need and opportunity.

I have resigned my judicial office and I am ready to devote myself unreservedly to the campaign.

Charles E. Hughes.

"Cannot Accept at This Time," T. R. Tells the Progressives.

Auditorium Hall, Chicago, June 12.—Colonel Roosevelt's answer to the Progressive convention reached the convention just before 6 o'clock Saturday. It is as follows:

To the Progressive Convention: I am very grateful for the honor you confer upon me by nominating me as president. I cannot accept it at this time.

I do not know the attitude of the candidate of the Republican party toward the vital questions of the day. Therefore, if you desire an immediate decision, I must decline the nomination. But if you prefer it, I suggest that my conditional refusal to run be placed in the hands of the Progressive national committee.

If Mr. Hughes' statements, when he makes them, shall satisfy the committee that it is for the interest of the country that he be elected, they can act accordingly and treat my refusal as definitely accepted. If they are not satisfied, they can so notify the Progressive party, and at the same time they can confer with me and then determine on whatever action we may severally deem appropriate to meet the needs of the country.

Theodore Roosevelt. Colonel Roosevelt sent his telegram of refusal to the Progressives just before he had read Justice Hughes' statement. Later when asked if he had any comment to make on the Hughes statement, he replied: "Not a word. Not a word about anything."

Colonel Roosevelt said he probably would have no further statement to make until after the Progressive national committee gets together to determine what attitude it will assume in regard to Justice Hughes' candidacy or learns something further in regard to the Republican nominee's positions on the questions which Colonel Roosevelt considers the most important now before the country.

After he had ended his talk with the correspondents, Colonel Roosevelt was asked by a photographer to step out on the lawn so that a new picture might be taken of him.

"No picture," the colonel stated emphatically, "I am out of politics."

Hughes' Resignation and Its Acceptance. Washington, June 12.—Justice Hughes' letter of resignation, sent to the White House by messenger, contained one brief sentence. It said:

"June 10, 1916. To the President—I hereby resign the office of associate justice of the supreme court of the United States."

"I am, sir, respectfully yours," "Charles E. Hughes."

The president sent this reply to Justice Hughes: "Dear Mr. Justice Hughes—I am in receipt of your letter of resignation and feel constrained to yield to your desire. I, therefore, accept your resignation as justice of the supreme court of the United States to take effect at once. Sincerely yours, Woodrow Wilson."

The letter was sent to Justice Hughes by messenger.

MINE SUNK HAMPSHIRE.

British Admiralty Makes the Announcement.

London, June 12.—The British cruiser Hampshire, on which Field Marshal Earl Kitchener and members of his staff were lost, was sunk as the result of striking a mine, it was officially announced at London Saturday. All hope has been abandoned for all save the 12 men from the Hampshire who were washed out on a raft, the statement says.

The statement follows: "Admiral Jellicoe states that the Hampshire was mined. The vessel was accompanied by two destroyers until the Hampshire was compelled to detach them, on account of the heavy seas, an hour before the explosion. Survivors saw the Hampshire sink in ten minutes."

"Destroyers and patrol vessels hurried to the scene. Search parties were sent in motor cars along the coast. Four boats were sent to leave the ship. Admiral Jellicoe concludes that all were wrecked on the lee shore. Twelve survivors landed from a raft. All hope has been abandoned for the others."

Some Men Look at Life

as the small boy views a ball game—by squinting through a crack in the fence. Some men look at life insurance in the same way. The wise ones insure and are sure. National Life Ins. Co. of Vt. (Mutual). S. S. Ballard, general agent, Rialto building, Montpelier, Vt.

Feet Feel Fine

When you are having troubles with your feet—and most of us know something about that—just decide that the first chance you get you'll slip into a pair of

Regal Shoes

and leave foot worries behind. The beauty of Regals lies first in their habit of fitting the feet when you first put them on. They are made good enough to stay right, too.

Regals only cost from \$4 to \$5.

Moore & Owens,
Barre's Leading Clothiers
Barre, Vt.

HISTORIC FLAG INCIDENTS



The Birthplace of "The Star-Spangled Banner"

This house stands at Thirty-Fifth and M streets, Northwest, in the city of Washington, D. C., near the Georgetown College.

It is the house in which Francis Scott Key lived when, as a practical prisoner of war, he wrote the patriotic lines of the adopted national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner."

It is a place hallowed in the memories of all true lovers of The Flag and all the emblem stands for. The house is preserved as one of the show places of the national capital and is daily visited by hundreds.

Who has not seen a multitude of people, at theatres and other public places, arise as one man and uncover when the stirring strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" burst forth from the orchestra or band?

This is Patriotism, and Patriotism can be shown in many different ways. OCCASION shows the patriot.

Every National, State and Civic Holiday is an occasion for patriotism—an occasion upon which every true American should

SHOW HIS PATRIOTISM and SHOW THE FLAG

How You Can Get a Splendid Flag for Only

Below you will find a Special Flag Coupon. All that is necessary for you to do is to clip this coupon and bring or send it to the Times office with 98c in cash, and this beautiful flag is yours.

98c

Description—Flag is 8 ft. long by 5 ft. wide, made of rainproof, sunproof American bunting—absolutely fast colors. Stripes sewed, double stitched. Has strong canvas, heading and metal grommets.

This Flag for only One Coupon and 98c in Cash

Notes: If ordered by Mail add 6c for packing and postage.

FLAG COUPON BARRE DAILY TIMES

This coupon with 98 cents entitles holder to secure a beautiful American Flag, 5x8 ft. in size. Bring this coupon with 98c to The Times office. If flag is to be sent by mail, add 6 cents for postage.

CLIP THE FLAG COUPON TO-DAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Saturday's Games.

At New York—New York 1, Chicago 0.
At Brooklyn—St. Louis 3, Brooklyn 2 (14 innings).
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia postponed; rain.
Cincinnati at Boston, postponed; rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	24	16	.600
New York	23	18	.561
Philadelphia	23	19	.548
Boston	20	22	.476
Chicago	22	25	.468
Cincinnati	22	25	.468
Pittsburgh	20	23	.465
St. Louis	21	27	.437

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Saturday's Games.

At St. Louis—Boston 4, St. Louis 2.
At Cleveland—Cleveland 10, Philadelphia 1.
At Chicago—Chicago 2, Washington 1.

Sunday's Games.

At Chicago—Chicago 5, Washington 0.
At Cleveland—Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 2.
At Detroit—Detroit 4, New York 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cleveland	29	19	.604
New York	24	20	.545
Washington	25	21	.543
Boston	24	22	.522
Detroit	24	23	.511
Chicago	21	23	.477
St. Louis	20	26	.435
Philadelphia	15	28	.348

Baseball Briefs.

•With Speaker getting five hits out of five times up, with a total of six bases, there is no wonder that the Indians are winning a few games.

There is another boy that the baseball scouts will be looking up in a few years, and this one is Carlton Atwood, a grammar school boy in Brooklyn, a lad who has the earmarks of the best ball player that has ever left Brooklyn, not excepting Buck O'Brien. Young Atwood is 15 years of age, stands a little over six feet in his stocking feet and has worlds of speed. Up to the present time this young phenom has struck out eighty-three, has pitched two shutouts, one game he allowed one hit and in two he allowed but two scratch hits and in no game have his opponents tapped him for more than five. The strikeout record he has made this season is 18 against Howard school.

The Pittsburgh team lost all claim on the services of George Sisler, who was termed a free agent before he signed with the St. Louis American league team by the baseball commission Saturday.

ADOPT HOME RULE PLAN.

This Action of the Nationalist Party at Dublin.

London, June 12.—At a meeting of the Nationalist party in Dublin Saturday, the home-rule plan was adopted, according to a London Exchange telegraph despatch from Dublin. The terms of the settlement are said to provide for the exclusion of six Ulster counties.

"Incompatibility" Is Usually Bosh, Says Divorce Commissioner.

In the May Woman's Home Companion is an exceedingly interesting article on marital troubles by John J. Freschi, formerly judge of the court of domestic relations and now justice of the court of special sessions of New York City. In it he says:

"The mere fact that two people are opposites in physical, mental or other qualities does not by any means suggest that they are mismatched. People of antipodal extremes in everything are drawn together romantically by that queer law of the attraction of opposites, and though their adjustments may be a succession of lively skirmishes, yet when it is over and done with, their married life is very happy."

"If young wives, beginning to fret about incompatibility, were to take stock of the things they do to irritate their husbands, instead of passing their time betting the offenses of husbands—then about three-fourths of the divorce courts would go out of business."

Barre Golf Club Weekly Tournament.

Twenty-two players were signed up for the fourth week of the tournament, but only 15 score cards were turned in. However, this was due to the fact that the others gave up playing when the heavy rain fell on Saturday afternoon. The players are all in good shape now, and in good weather the scores would be very low.

In class A, Andrew Freeland wins first points, with a low net score of 71. Peter Brown takes second points, with 72 net, while James Stewart takes third, with 77 net.

In class B, William D. Lovie wins first points, with a low net score of 70. James Murray takes second, with 75 net, while George Brand and George E. Milne were tied for third, with 76 net each.

The round robin tournament is soon to be started again. All members who wish to enter must either sign their name on the card provided for that purpose at the clubhouse or notify either one of the tournament committee on or before Saturday, June 17, as the names will then be drawn and the tournament started the following week. Ex-Champion George M. Marston again offers a handsome trophy to the winner of this tournament. Arrangements for the mixed foursomes are almost completed and this also will start at an early date, as there is all appearance of a busy season at the club links.

The scores are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
A. W. Freeland	77	6	71
P. Brown	82	10	72
J. B. Stewart	88	11	77
J. Reid	88	9	79
J. Freeland	87	8	81
L. R. Hutchinson	91	7	84
J. Averill	95	9	86
J. Daniels	95	6	89
H. Brown	No card		
A. Miller	No card		
J. A. Leslie	No card		

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
W. D. Lovie	86	16	70
J. A. Murray	89	14	75
G. Brand	90	13	78
G. E. Milne	92	16	78
J. Comolli	98	13	85
D. J. McMillan	100	12	88
W. W. Russell	104	12	92
J. C. Robertson	No card		
G. F. Mackay	No card		
J. G. More	No card		
J. T. Kenefick	No card		

"Stop at Church."

The large number of people who now own automobiles and the growing tendency to make use of the car on Sunday for family touring long distances from home is seriously affecting the churches in many places. Many people do not condemn tourists very severely for taking a fine Sunday for getting out into the open but the fact remains that the church at home suffers. Some automobile owners make it the rule to defer their Sunday rides until after church and to such motorists the pastor gives thanks.

But to those who make it the rule of the summer to tour all day Sunday is now suggested the "Stop at Church" idea. The villages and churches in New England are so numerous that it would not be at all difficult for those automobilists who think they must make long tours on Sunday to so plan their trips that they may stop in some town and at some church for an hour. If this suggestion were to be taken up to any extent what the home church loses in its own people would be made up in strangers, who stop for worship, and thus there would be normal audiences and with these the encouragement to pastor and church organization that goes with numbers. Since the church is one of America's foremost and foundational institutions the matter of church attendance and church support should be given more serious attention by the mass of American people to-day and the Monitor likes the suggestion that tourists do their part by making their motto, "Stop at Church."

A campaign among motorists and a little publicity by the churches by way of roadside invitations might accomplish much in keeping our places of worship filled this summer. Surely if those people who own automobiles leave all the church-going to those who do not have people should feel a sense of responsibility toward the church, the same as toward the public school, both of which are great American institutions that must be kept alive and strong if America is to prosper.—Barton Monitor.